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FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

12TH JANUARY, 1860.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.

1860.



LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1860.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
" John Thomson,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" James Murray,		
" Walter Hood,	}	from Trades' House.
" Matthew Paterson,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Craik,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Thomas Stout,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,		
" George Thomson,		
" John Cairns,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Geo. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

Sir James Campbell.	Mr. Matthew Paterson.
Rev. Dr. Craik.	" Thomas Stout.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" John Cairns.
" J. M. Pagan.	" Robert Aitken.
Mr. John Thomson.	" William Euing.
" James Murray.	" William West Watson.
" Walter Hood.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

J. B. CASKIE, M. D. AND JOHN CAMERON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON - RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON,

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-SIXTH REPORT, beg leave to lay before the Contributors and the Public the following statement of their proceedings during the year 1859; and they will begin by submitting the general statistical results in the usual tabular form:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained on December 31, 1858,.....	249	...	255	...	504
Admitted since,.....	115	...	89	...	204
	<u>364</u>	...	<u>344</u>	...	<u>708</u>
Total,.....					
Dismissed Cured,.....	41	...	41	...	82
" Relieved,.....	33	...	40	...	73
" Not Improved,	3	...	1	...	4
Died,.....	21	...	28	...	49
	<u>98</u>	...	<u>110</u>	...	<u>208</u>
Total,.....					
Remaining on December 31, 1859,....	266	...	234	...	500
	<u>364</u>	...	<u>344</u>	...	<u>708</u>
Total treated,					
Average daily number,.....	266	...	247	...	513
	<u>266</u>	...	<u>247</u>	...	<u>513</u>

It will be observed that there remained in the Asylum, on the 1st day of January, 504 Patients of all classes; and that, during the year, 204 were admitted, which make a total treated of 708. Of these there were removed 208, and on the last day of December there were remaining 500 Patients in the Institution.

The Admissions this year have been considerably under those of several previous years, a circumstance easily accounted for by the fact that no accommodation could be found for a great number for whom application was made. Notwithstanding, the daily average number of Patients in the House is considerably in excess of that for 1858. At one time the Gentlemen's Division was so full that the Board-room of the Directors had to be converted into a parlour for a Patient. An unusually large number were re-admissions, in some of whom the mental health had continued good for a long period after their dismissal. Three came voluntarily to place themselves under treatment; and one applied for admission for herself when her malady was still in the incipient stage, the symptoms being rather premonitory than fully developed. Another, after an attack during which she had made several attempts to destroy herself, was sent to the Asylum at her own urgent entreaty.

The cases in which the suicidal propensity was strongly developed have been exceedingly numerous, and have necessarily entailed a large amount of careful surveillance, anxious solicitude, and great expense. In many other cases much violence had been betrayed previous to admission, endangering the lives and property of relatives and neighbours; and not a few called for the interposition of the legally constituted authorities, and in consequence

had to be sent to the Asylum at the instance of Procurators-Fiscal. These cases were also generally violent and destructive, and involved the Institution in a considerable amount of loss.

Not a few were admitted in a state of great bodily debility, and others laboured under physical disease of a severe, and, for the most part, of an incurable character, from which they gradually sank, as was prognosticated at the time of their admission. A good many of the Patients cost, for their maintenance, &c., a great deal more than the rate of board paid for them, from the great attention they required, both by night and by day, and the kind of food and stimulants which were obliged constantly to be prescribed for them. Persons, also, who have seen better days are admitted at so low a rate as to involve the Asylum in considerable pecuniary loss. These considerations ought to have due weight with the benevolent and philanthropic, who should in some measure endeavour to reimburse the Institution by their donations or legacies.

The Directors will now proceed to notice the Dismissals for the year. The total number discharged has been 159, and the Cures between 40 and 50 per cent. The much greater ratio of cures among Females is no doubt in a great measure to be attributed to physical causes of a constitutional character, which medical and other treatment speedily removes; or to emotional disturbances, which, though severe in their immediate consequences, are comparatively brief in their duration.

The next subject which the Directors will advert to is the Mortality, which is somewhat higher than that of the previous year. The increase is in the Female Divisions, the mortality among the Males having been the

same absolutely, and nearly the same proportionally, as in the two preceding years. This increase is to be ascribed to the exhausted condition and bodily disease of a number of the Females. It is to be remarked that more than one-third of the deaths occurred in Patients who were admitted a short time before their decease.

In their Report for last year, the Directors noticed the death of a gentleman who had been forty years under their care, and they have now the painful duty to refer to the death, nearly at the close of the year, of another gentleman who was by far the oldest residenter in the Asylum, he having been a Patient since 1816—about 44 years. To him the Asylum had all the associations of a cherished home. He often related, with all the tenacity of memory and minuteness of detail which characterise the traditional “oldest inhabitant” of the newspaper press, stories of the former history of the Institution; embracing the peculiarities of Patients long since passed away, and anecdotes of Directors, Medical Officers, Officials, and Attendants of former times. Not long before his death, in conversation with a gentleman who often had occasion to visit him, he related some of these about the old Asylum, with an accuracy which showed how clear his memory still was with regard to impressions made upon his mind at a distant period. With the majority of his fellow Patients, his age, his venerable appearance, his standing as the “Father” of the Institution, not less than his many most estimable qualities, had deservedly rendered him a great favourite. He was a regular attendant at Divine service, whenever his state of health permitted; and latterly, when the state of his mind was calm and tranquil, he invariably con-

ducted the family worship in his own parlour with some of the other Patients and Servants. The last social act in which he was engaged was in joining with a number of Patients and Officials in singing the Hundredth Psalm. A few minutes afterwards, as he was in the act of retiring to his bed-room, he was observed to totter and to try to catch the couch. Those who ran to his assistance had scarcely time to save him from falling, when, peacefully and without a struggle, he breathed his last. Organic disease of the heart, of long standing, and which had frequently endangered his life, was the cause of his death.

The Directors have not been able to introduce, this year, anything new in the shape of occupation for the Patients, who have been employed much as in the previous year. Many have been permitted to go into town, others to the coast or the country, visiting their friends, and attending places of worship in the city on the Lord's day.

As to amusements, the Directors have to state that they have been continued as formerly. They have again to thank the President, the Directors, and the Secretary of the Abstainers' Union, for their unwearied kindness to the Institution. They have also to thank the distinguished *artistes*, who all performed so admirably and so successfully before the Patients throughout the year. Their best thanks are also due to Mr. GEORGE ROY, the highly gifted author of "Generalship," &c. for the services rendered by him, on several occasions, to the great delight of the Patients.

They will now refer to the general Health of the Establishment, which they are glad to be able to report has been good, notwithstanding the crowded state of

several of the apartments in the East House. In the galleries for the poor, the number of Patients confined to bed was unusually large, from Palsy, Epilepsy, Debility, Blindness, &c.; and one case of Scarletina occurred in the East House, which terminated favourably. As soon as the true nature of the case became apparent, the Patient was isolated, and the usual precautions were adopted to prevent the disease from spreading further, happily with entire success. It is worthy of notice that during the time when the fever was developing, beginning to disappear, and convalescence from it becoming established, the mind of the Patient, which all along had been beclouded, became decidedly clearer and more natural; but, after the disease disappeared, he again relapsed into his former state, from which he has not yet altogether recovered.

One Female Attendant, an excellent person, died from an attack of Fever, after an illness of short duration.

The Asylum has been duly visited, according to the Act Vict. 20 and 21, cap. 71; and also by the Committee of Directors and House Visitors for the year.

The Directors have had some correspondence with the district of Bute, relative to the receiving of the Patients belonging to that locality; and they have agreed, on certain conditions, to admit the whole of them in future.

DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF WORKS.—In addition to the ordinary repairs, constantly required to make up for the tear and wear of the House, much new work was executed.

The Committee, at their visitations, ordered several additions and alterations to be made. Sixty-five square

yards of circular pavement were placed in front of the Stores, and twenty feet of new drain added to carry off water from it. The old brickwork of the heating apparatus was taken down and rebuilt, and new casing added. Several of the stairs were rehewn, and some of the walls of the apartments and stairs were lined with wood. Three large windows of unfinished plate-glass were placed in three of the bed-rooms, and many window-shutters were also added and altered. A new potato steam-boiler was made for the West Kitchen, and two new lavatories and urinaries were erected. The whole of the windows of the Asylum were overhauled by the Asylum workmen, and 1566 panes of glass put in. The painting of the windows cost £59:10s. The Master of the Works himself prepared all the plans, specifications, and measurements ordered by the Directors. The Committee were anxious to carry these plans into execution, and to provide additional airing-courts, &c.; but the means at their disposal unfortunately prevented them from doing so. They, however, ordered two airing-sheds to be erected, on the East Male Airing-ground, and one at the Farm-steading, which have been found to be very beneficial. They also ordered several of the walls to be lowered; part of the boundary one having fallen down, and two of the others being off the plumb.

GARDENER AND FARM-OVERSEER'S DEPARTMENT.—At the commencement of the year, the palings, the roads, and the policies underwent much repair. A drain, 103 feet in length and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, was made, to carry off the water from the road between the Bleaching-green and the East House, and part of the road was causewayed,

to prevent the surface water from destroying it. The causeway is 152 yards in length, and 2 feet broad. A drain, 146 feet by 5 feet, was made to carry off the water from the Piggeries. The Garden has this year turned out a fine crop of everything required for the use of the House, excepting gooseberries, the crop of which proved almost a failure.

Altogether, 1,503 yards of drains, 4 feet deep, have been made, in the south and west part of the Garden grounds; and no doubt this complete draining has added to the fruitfulness of this field, for there is still an abundance of vegetables to supply the wants of the House.

The Farming operations, however, have been very unsuccessful. As all the crops have been thrashed out, the produce was found to be as follows:—Seven imperial acres of hay, yielding 1,409 stones. The clover was sold for £18. Eight and a-half imperial acres of wheat produced $75\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, and ten acres of oats 42 bolls. Eight and a-half acres were cropped with three bolls of beans, ten cwt. of potatoes, three bushels of barley, and twenty-five lbs. of turnip seeds. The crops partly failed, the produce of the field being only 5 bolls of beans, 722 stones of potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of barley, and 37 tons of turnips. No reason can be given for this deficiency, excepting this, that the spring of the year was very wet, and the seeds were sown before the land was thoroughly dry. The great heat and drought at the commencement of summer very soon made the ground so hard that no herb could spring, the consequence being that none of the turnip-seed began to grow for months, and beans and other crops were dying daily for want of moisture.

The Patients assisted, as usual, in all the farm and garden work, under the direction of MR. DUTHIE the head Gardener, and after being rewarded in a variety of ways, finally had their concert and harvest-home ball on the 6th of October.

They assisted largely in removing the stones of the walls, and in trenching a road, of great length, for a neighbouring farmer; which they did in first-rate style. In the spring, evergreens and shrubs were planted, and additional roads made, in accordance with the instructions of the Directors. There is one melancholy occurrence, in connection with this department, which should be stated here—namely, the death of JOHN GIBB, the farm-servant, who had faithfully served the Directors for six years. In the evenings he was in the habit of going into the galleries of the East House and playing the violin, in which he was a proficient, for the enjoyment of the Patients; and it may be added that he was never backward in any good work.

In regard to the financial department, the Directors have scarcely anything to add to the details given in the Treasurer's Accounts, a copy of which is, as usual, annexed to this Report. While some relief has been experienced, by the reduction which has taken place, during the past year, in the rates of interest charged by the Banks on their loans to the Asylum, it must at the same time be noticed that the rise in the prices of butcher-meat, &c. together with the expenditure already referred to above, have been sensibly felt by the Institution. The Directors have thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £200, under deduction of duty, bequeathed to the Asylum by the late JOHN CRUM, Esq.; and they have

likewise received another instalment of the legacy of £2,000, left by the late Mr. EWING of Strathleven, and alluded to in former Reports. A little farther progress, it will be observed, has been made in the reduction of the heavy debt of the Institution; and the Directors hope that their successors may, ere long, be enabled to make a still farther diminution of this very oppressive incumbrance.

The Directors have to thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

Finally, they thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1859,	£ 16,247	11	10	
" of Arrears, due per last account,	752	5	10	
				£ 16,999 17 8
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,				574 8 7
Advances for Patients in 1858, recovered in 1859,				689 4 3

LEGACIES, viz.

Trustees of the late John Crum,				
Esq.	£ 200	0	0	
Less—Legacy-duty, &c.	21	1	0	
				£ 178 19 0
Trustees of the late James Ewing, Esq. of Strathleven, farther to account of his Legacy,				
				180 0 0
				358 19 0
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,				10 5 7
" " with Union Bank,				10 12 0
Drawn from " with National Bank,				114 4 5
" " with Union Bank,				50 0 0
				£ 18,807 11 6

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's account, £ 284 12 1

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£ 3,214	3	9	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	512	7	0	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	866	9	9	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£ 4,593	0	6	£ 284 12 1

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£4,593	0	6	£284	12	1
Groceries,	862	0	11			
Milk,	523	11	3			
Butter and Cheese,	594	1	0			
Potatoes,	143	16	9			
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	388	8	5			
Medicines,	119	13	9			
Coal and Coke,	634	10	3			
Gas-Light and Candles,	278	1	10			
Soap and Soda,	217	6	4			
Water Rent, for Quarter ending 10th March,	95	7	2			
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer, .	903	2	5			
Fruit and Vegetables,	45	6	4			
				9,398	6	11
SALARIES, viz.						
Physician,	£500	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	349	13	0			
				£150	7	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	300	0	0			
Medical Assistants,	200	0	0			
Chaplain,	60	0	0			
Ladies' Superintendent,	100	0	0			
Steward,	90	0	0			
Surgeon,	42	0	0			
				942	7	0
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.						
Wages of Tradesmen,	£343	19	6			
Lowering Walls of Airing-Grounds, and Repairing Boundary Walls, &c.	134	0	4			
Stakes and Rafters for Boundary Enclo- sure,	169	13	9			
Painting and Whitewashing,	127	4	6			
Ironmongery,	88	4	0			
Oils, Colours, &c.	62	2	9			
Building Materials, &c.	297	11	11			
				1,222	16	9
Cost of new Airing and Cart Sheds,				171	7	8
Furniture,				943	18	0
Servants' Wages,				2,161	11	8
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1859, yet to be recovered,				762	16	0
Expended on Garden,				205	0	0
" on Farm,				127	2	4
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1858, .				1,043	6	1
" " with Union Bank for 1859, .				755	9	8
Union Bank, in part principal Sum in loan,				180	0	0
<i>Carried forward,</i>				£18,198	14	2

Brought forward, £18,198 14 2

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£171	3	8
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	92	16	9
Printing and Advertising,	45	15	4
Postages and Incidents,	41	14	4
Insurance,	39	3	8
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	58	6	1
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and to Stirling's Library,	15	1	6
Taking charge of Parcels in town,	12	0	0
Conveyance of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5	0	0
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,	19	17	5
Law Expenses,	49	3	10
Miscellaneous,	57	5	9
		620	8 4

£18,819 2 6

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above, £18,819 2 6
 " of CHARGE, " 18,807 11 6

Balance due to the Treasurer, £11 11 0

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1859.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,067	1	1
Deduct, recovered in 1859,	752	5	10
	<u>£314</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
Arrears of Board for 1859,	968	7	8
		<u>£1,283</u>	<u>2 11</u>
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	762	16	0
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,	1,410	19	10
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	61,400	19	8
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
	<u>£80,061</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank, "	14,595	0	0
National Bank—Interest,	931	9	2
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	11	11	0
	<u>£35,538</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Amount of Property, as above,	£80,061	0	7
" Debts, "	35,538	0	2
Balance in favour of the Institution,	<u>£44,523</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1859.

ADMISSIONS.—There has been a considerable falling off in the numbers admitted this year as compared with the last—115 Males and 89 Females, against 127 and 140, the number of each sex admitted during the previous year. The number of Patients admitted in the two last years was, however, much greater than for some years previously. The falling off is mainly to be attributed to the fulness of the House from the accumulation of old cases. This diminution, however, is not to be taken as indicative of any decrease in the number of the Insane, for, on the contrary, mental disease is increasing; but from the fact that a greater number of Chronic cases than before are now provided with accommodation in District or other Poor-houses.

An unusually large number were Re-admissions, forming, in both sexes, more than one-fourth of the entire number admitted. Some of them had been, at the request of friends, prematurely removed from the Asylum, but the largest proportion were cases in which the malady

recurred when the Patients were again exposed to the operation of unfavourable circumstances. A few, however, had enjoyed a long interval of mental health and social usefulness.

Many of the Patients of both sexes, at the date of their admission, were extremely weak and emaciated; while the Insanity of a great number, of the Males especially, was then found to be complicated with Paralysis or Epilepsy, leaving no doubt whatever of organic and incurable disease of the brain.

The number of suicidal Patients, admitted during the year, has been great. At one time, in addition to the regular night watches, no fewer than eight attendants were employed every night, in different parts of the Houses, in maintaining the surveillance which the condition of these Patients called for, as well as in ministering to the wants of the weak and the infirm.

Among the Patients admitted this year is a gentleman who, in addition to his mental malady, has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. He will, in all probability, soon recover from his aberration.

The Table exhibiting the specific forms of Insanity under which the Patients, on admission, laboured, illustrates the well-known fact that Mania is by far the most frequent form of Insanity. Thus, of the 115 Male cases admitted, 46 came under the head of "Mania;" while of the 89 Females, 39 were referable to the same head. In several of these cases there existed indisputable evidence of extensive structural disease of the nervous system.

Melancholia, as in previous Reports, has been included under the head of "Monomania," The cases of Dementia have been very numerous, and, for the most part, of

an unfavourable character, many of them having laboured for years under mental disease, and several had lapsed into extreme fatuity previous to admission. Only a few of the admissions, under this head, were examples of the more hopeful and curable form of disease known as "Acute Dementia."

In regard to the Social Condition of the Patients admitted, it will be seen, on referring to Table II., that the unmarried greatly preponderate. This is in conformity with the usual results of Asylum statistics, although in last year's Report a different and exceptional result was presented. It will also be seen that the great preponderance of the unmarried is chiefly exhibited in the case of the Male sex,—a circumstance which may be taken as corroborative of Esquirol's observation, as to the frequency of Insanity between the ages of 20 and 25, a period of life at which, comparatively speaking, much fewer Males contract marriage than Females. There can be no doubt, however, that a state of celibacy in young men, unfavourable as it is to regular and sober habits, exerts, at least at that age, a more injurious effect as regards that sex than as regards the other.

It has been remarked by a distinguished French writer, that the state of widowhood is more frequently a predisposing cause of Insanity in the case of Males than in the case of Females. Such a view is not borne out by our experience. In the present year, thirteen widows were admitted and only two widowers, and most of our former Reports exhibit a similar preponderance.

No particular period of adult life has failed to contribute to our Admissions. Taking quinquennial periods, it will be observed from Table III. that the number of

admissions is greater in the two periods between 30 and 35, and between 40 and 45 years; but the early quinquennial period, extending from 20 to 25, furnishes nearly as many.

The next Table exhibits, as far as can be ascertained, the Causes which have produced Insanity in those admitted. This is a subject of great interest, and one the elucidation of which is generally attended with many obstacles. At times, the symptoms of mental derangement are gradually developed, without any apparent cause; and in many cases the earlier signs of the disease are apt to be mistaken for the cause itself. These and other circumstances tend to deceive the relatives and most intimate friends of the Patients. And when those in charge of Asylums make inquiry as to the cause or causes, in many cases no detailed account of the Patient's history can be got. In others, feelings of delicacy, domestic discord, or something wrong in the *morale*, may prevent the desired information from being given. It will not be surprising, therefore, when we state that the results of this Table must, to a certain extent, be considered as unsatisfactory.

The Causes of Insanity are conveniently divided into Physical and Moral. The prevailing opinion, at present, points to physical derangement as being, in most if not in all cases, the immediate cause. In the Report for 1858, there were 5 cases stated to have been caused by "Religious Excitement," and this year 10 are attributed to the same cause. At the same time, it is fair to state that, in these Patients, either hereditary tendency or bodily disorder seemed to have borne a part, or at all events constituted such an evident predisposing condition,

as to render the Patients, especially hysterical Females, morbidly sensitive to nervous impressions under the influence of any exciting cause whatever.

The other 23 Moral cases need not be noticed here. Among the Physical Causes, the most prominent are "Hereditary Disposition," "Intemperance," and "Previous Insanity." The first of these causes has been ascertained in 27 cases; and there can be little doubt that, if our means of information had been more extensive, we would have discovered its existence in many others. Intemperance continues to be one of the most fertile causes of Insanity, and has been recognised as inducing mental disease also in 27 Patients. The figures of course refer to the total number of admissions from this cause, and not to the number of individuals thus affected; several of the Patients, whose derangement arose from this habit, having relapsed after again regaining their liberty, thus rendering further confinement in an Asylum absolutely imperative. The susceptibility to mental disease induced by previous attacks of Insanity is universally acknowledged. A person may suffer from a severe attack of mental aberration, recover, and remain in the full possession of his faculties during the subsequent period of his life. Such cases are met with, and have occurred in our own experience. After one attack, however, there is always a tendency to a recurrence of the malady, and even in cases where no hereditary taint can be traced. The brain, once affected, has received a shock, and has become susceptible to impressions unfavourable to its healthy exercise, and is apt to succumb under the operation of causes, which, in other circumstances, it would have successfully resisted. This statement is abundantly

exemplified by our Table of Causes, from which it will be seen that, in no fewer than 20 cases, the Insanity is ascribed to "Previous Attack." It must be added that, in some of these cases, the recurrence might probably have been prevented, if the parties had only taken ordinary care; instead of doing so, however, believing their nervous system to be perfectly strong and able, they plunged into excitement, and soon again became fit subjects for confinement. Before, at, and even after dismissal, such Patients are most faithfully warned of the probable consequence of not attending to advice, and doing all in their power to prevent mental disorder; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that many of those who have acted in accordance with our wishes continue well, engaged in business, and happy with their families in the enjoyment of life. May all follow their good example.

Among the other physical causes which have produced mental derangement we find Self-Abuse and Over-Study. Destitution is set down as the cause in five cases; Disease of the Brain in several; and two cases were induced by Disease of the Abdominal Viscera, in which Hepatic Disorder was prominent. In addition to these, conditions peculiar to the Female system will be observed, such as the Puerperal State, Lactation, and the Critical Period.

DISMISSALS.—It will be observed from Table III. that during the year 82 Patients have been dismissed Cured. Many of these Patients, at the time of admission, presented indications which we were able to recognise as being of a favourable character, showing that they were likely soon to be restored to health and usefulness.

In general, where there existed no very marked indication of cerebral or other organic disease, where the malady was not preceded by any previous attack of Insanity, where the exciting cause had been of a temporary or transient nature, and the malady itself had been of short duration, although the symptoms might be of a very intense character, and occasionally such as to create considerable anxiety, such cases terminated favourably. There are some, however, so obscure and indescribable, that it is difficult, for a long time, to prognosticate accurately as to their future. In many instances, physical prostration was a prominent feature. In others, strongly developed homicidal and suicidal tendencies were manifested; which, even after they have been apparently subdued, involve, as well from a regard for the safety of society as of the individual, a long period of probation and of anxious and continual observation.

The dismissal of such Patients raises a very serious question, most difficult to be answered—What probation should they undergo before liberty be granted to them? For, although they may have appeared to be completely recovered, yet it has been afterwards discovered that immediately, if not before they passed the gate, their malady had returned, and that it had probably been caused by the very little excitement of preparing to leave the Asylum; thus showing that although they might have appeared quite well, and, as it were, deceived every one, including themselves, as to their real state, yet that they were utterly unfit to bear, far less able to contend, against the annoyances and irritations of the external world.

The following cases are given, as presenting various

features of interest. No. 1 is a married woman, in humble circumstances, whose father, grandfather, aunt, and sister had all been insane—two of them having actually destroyed themselves. About five years previous to the attack which led to her last admission, and when nursing her second child, she became insane, during which she made repeated attempts to commit suicide before she could be placed in the Asylum, where, after a few months' treatment, she recovered, was dismissed, and continued well for about two years. Her sister then became deranged, and threw herself from the roof of a house, sustaining, from the fall, injuries which proved fatal. This painful circumstance immediately distressed her mind, and caused her to be again placed in confinement. The outset of this attack was marked by deep religious despondency. She looked upon herself as despised and rejected by God, despaired of her future state, and expressed herself as weary of existence. The suicidal tendency increased; she believed that she had been guilty of unpardonable wickedness, that there was no hope of salvation for her, and entreated to be put to immediate death. After a time, her fears regarding her future condition seemed to diminish, and were seldom expressed. Soon, however, delusions of a different character manifested themselves. She declared that she was made of glass, and dead, and was afraid to walk lest she should fall in pieces, and required to be put into a coffin. Some excitement followed a week afterwards, and she announced that she was to live a thousand years. At the same time, she said that she had no brain, that all her bones were broken, and that the reason why she refused to take food was that the passage to her stomach

was closed; but the introduction of a probang repeatedly, convinced her to the contrary. Notwithstanding the gloomy state of her mind, she occasionally assisted the attendant in her work, and attended the concerts and dances, contributing to the entertainment by singing before about 200 persons, many of whom were strangers, and also joining in the reels apparently with some zest. Periods of great depression followed, when she was unfit for any exertion or enjoyment, and often shed tears. These alternated with fits of great irritability and excitement, during which her abusive language was unbounded, and her suicidal propensity increased. After fifteen months she became sleepless, restless, and excited, and in a few days after she was a raving maniac. She was now happy, and testified her joy by loud and boisterous merriment. At the end of five months this severe paroxysm gradually subsided; in two months more she was convalescent; and within three months after she was dismissed as recovered. For several months she worked steadily in the kitchen, and was trusted in every possible way before she left. This woman was a most interesting person; and notwithstanding all the unfavourable symptoms of her case, both remote and proximate, and the long duration of the malady, she was able at length to be dismissed well, and left the Asylum with feelings of the utmost gratitude to all connected with it. Her portrait, among other photographs of Patients, is in the Asylum. It was taken when she was convalescent, for she looked very ill before—as Patients often do till they have recovered. The case itself affords an illustration of the well known fact, that where the predisposition to Insanity is inherited, the same common

type of the disease is frequently observed to appear throughout successive generations. The propensity to suicide, which was a prominent symptom in her first attack and during the earlier part of her second, had been manifested by at least two of her relatives, who, as already mentioned, had destroyed themselves. The change from a state of melancholia to one of great excitement is a feature frequently of favourable augury, and the result in this instance did not belie the cheering prospect which this change in the symptoms held out.

We may here very briefly notice another case—that of a young lady—in some respects similar, but who had been admitted in a state of Dementia, who gradually became worse and worse mentally, and who seemed, after more than a year's residence in the Asylum, to be in a hopeless state as to recovery. Suddenly and unaccountably, however, her disease assumed a different phase; she became quite maniacal, and continued so for several months before the excitement abated—which it did very gradually. Convalescence was comparatively soon established, when she also was dismissed recovered.

One of those dismissed, under the head of “Not Improved,” was removed from the Asylum to his settlement in Ireland, by order of the Sheriff, on the very day of his admission, having been only for the space of one hour under our care.

Every one who has been connected with the management of an Asylum has experienced the importunities, both of Patients and their friends, for dismissal, after a marked improvement has taken place; and has felt how difficult it was, to persuade either the one or the other of the necessity of delaying some time longer, till the

recovery was completed, and of the chances of a relapse proportionably diminished by a longer period of probation. The parties seem to think that the judgment and caution of Medical men, connected with the Asylum, are pushed to an undue extent. Very many circumstances have to be considered before a decision can be pronounced as to the propriety of an uncured Patient's dismissal. Should there be a fortunate combination of circumstances, the removal of a Patient in a state near to convalescence—though not in a condition of which confirmed recovery can be predicted—may be followed by a speedy attainment of complete mental health; and this, we are glad to be able to state, has occurred in several cases during the year. Unfortunately, however, such cases are in the minority,—few, indeed, in number, in comparison with those in which removal, prompted by impatience and entreaty, is followed by a relapse which places them in a far more unfavourable position than at first. Those, therefore, who are intrusted with the responsibility of advising, must be careful how far they allow themselves to be swayed in their judgment, either by the importunity of the friends or the entreaty of the Patients. They must not forget that they have to consider, not only the actual condition of the Patient, not only his state at the moment, but also his contingent and probable position, when his wishes or the desire of his friends shall have been gratified, and when he shall be freed from the restraint and the safeguards of his temporary seclusion, and exposed to the disturbing causes, to which a return to the scenes of active life, and bustle of the world, may expose a mental and cerebral organization, which has already been injuriously impressed.

DEATHS.—The Table will show that in a large number—not fewer than 27—death resulted from structural disease of the brain. All kinds of treatment, in such cases, must necessarily be limited, and little more can be expected than the palliation of urgent symptoms—ministering, as far as possible, to the Patient's comfort and the postponing of the fatal event. In 10 cases, exhaustion, or general prostration of strength, was the immediate cause of death. One of these was a case of Acute Mania, the Patient having been much worn out by the violence of the disease previous to admission, and succumbing in fourteen days after entering the Asylum. In 5 others the Patients were also admitted in a state of extreme debility. One was what is called a Fiscal case, the Patient having been apprehended, as dangerous to the lieges, under the provisions of the Act 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 71, sec. 85. He was so much exhausted from cerebral disease, on admission, as to require to be immediately placed in bed, and carefully tended both by night and by day. On the day fixed for his examination in the City, he was so feeble as to render hazardous his removal to the Court-House, and the Sheriff, in consequence, was obliged to come out to the Asylum to make the legal inquiry into the case. From this state the poor man never rallied, sank gradually, and died on the eighth day after admission.

There were five deaths from Consumption of the lungs. Three of the Patients, who were cut off by this disease, laboured under the malady at the time of admission; in the other two, the disease had been developed subsequently to that event—one of them having been an inmate for seven years.

One of the casualties, which resulted from Apoplexy, occurred in the case of a middle-aged man, who laboured under a most severe attack of Suicidal Melancholia. He had derived a hereditary tendency to Insanity, his temperament was nervous, his habits sober and industrious, and, outwardly at least, he bore a moral and religious character. The exciting cause we could not discover. It was the first attack, and stated to be of short duration. On admission, his bodily health was very feeble, and he was emaciated and exhausted; he was absent in mind, extremely depressed in spirits—refusing all sustenance. His ideas ran on religious subjects. Among other delusions, not uncommon, he believed that he had committed the unpardonable sin; that his soul was irretrievably lost; and that, in consequence, the sooner he destroyed himself the better. He begged all near him to put him out of existence. The suicidal propensity grew more and more intense, and nothing could exceed the pertinacity of his efforts, by every possible means, to terminate his life. He attempted to suffocate himself, by stuffing things into his mouth, by holding his breath and grasping his throat, by burning, by dashing his head against the wall, by starvation, and, in short, by all and every means he could think of. Finding that he could not thus attain his object, he next attacked his fellow-Patients, with the view of provoking them to kill him. The excitement increased till the third day, when the paroxysm reached its height, and he suddenly fell into a state of stupor, in which he remained for five days, but from which he slowly emerged. In a short time afterwards, he became quite rational, and sensible of his real position and of his ill-

ness; thanked us for the care we had taken to prevent his morbid desire from being carried into effect; and entreated to be permitted to return to his home, to his family, on an early day. He then became so well that the day was fixed for his removal. Meanwhile he continued to improve; and he was considered convalescent up till within two days before the time fixed for his dismissal, when he was observed to have become somewhat dull in spirits, and to manifest a desire to court solitude; and, on the following day, he was found to labour under his former delusions. These became more and more prominent, with a most peculiar expression of eyes and countenance—which was also observed in the former paroxysm,—and the utmost determination to destroy himself. The Padded Room was found useful; and the unremitting exertions of two or three attendants, by night as well as by day, successfully prevented all mischief from happening. These symptoms again gradually disappeared, and in a few days he became tolerably rational. But this time the intermission was of shorter duration, and was not so well marked as after the first paroxysm. A third and fatal paroxysm followed, characterised by an exaggeration of all the former symptoms. Toward the height of this attack, he made several attempts, by pinching and biting the skin, to open the superficial veins of the arms, that he might bleed to death; and, with the same intent, he severely bit his tongue. The bleeding, happily, was, in none of these instances of any great consequence. The excitement gradually increased, and *pari passu* the persistence and violence of his attempts to commit suicide. The excitement, however, appeared to be wearing out his enfeebled

frame. Suddenly, he staggered and fell apoplectic to the ground, and, despite our efforts, died in a few hours thereafter. Such was the termination of this melancholy case.

Even if this were the place, which it is not, our limits would not permit us to give the details of other painful and most interesting cases, which occupied very much of the time and attention of the Officers and Servants of the House.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Several Medical Students attended diligently, went round the House with the Physician and witnessed the practice, to enable them to pass the examination of the East India Board for the appointment of Surgeon.

The amusements of the Patients need not be alluded to here, the rather, as the most public of them, in this as in former years, were faithfully recorded periodically in the Glasgow newspapers by editors and reporters, who always made a point of attending and assisting at these happy meetings, to the great delight of the Patients and officials. The thanks of all concerned have been given verbally to the *Artistes*, who, on all occasions, have distinguished themselves to the utmost of their power; and who, in return, have been rewarded by the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled company. It is right, however, that such disinterested exertions should also be noticed here; and this I do with very great pleasure. In like manner, I would offer thanks to the Chairman and Directors, as well as to the Secretary of the Abstainers' Union, for all their benevolent and philanthropic conduct in this matter; for, truly, it must be

said that, were it not for the gentlemen of the Union, the performers would probably not have displayed their talents before our able Master of the Ceremonies, and the critical assembly over which he so worthily presides.

The bagpipes are now played occasionally in the grounds, and also within the House, for the benefit and pleasure of the Patients from the Highlands of Scotland, whose spirits are elevated and cheered by the stirring strains of this national instrument.

I have now to refer to my two Assistants, Dr. CASKIE and Dr. CAMERON, whose conduct, qualifications, and character merit my highest commendation. They continue to be able, zealous, and methodical in the discharge of the duties intrusted to their care, and the Inmates have greatly benefited by their extended experience in the treatment of mental disease. I could not hope or wish to be connected with two gentlemen more acceptable to the Patients, the Directors, or myself.

In conclusion, I beg leave to thank the DIRECTORS of 1859, for the uninterrupted confidence, kindness, and consideration which they have at all times shown to me.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1859.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1858,.	249	...	255	...	504
Admitted since,	115	...	89	...	204
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	364	...	344	...	708
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,	41	...	41	...	82
" Relieved,	33	...	40	...	73
" Not Improved,	3	...	1	...	4
Died,	21	...	28	...	49
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	98	...	110	...	208
Remaining on 31st December 1859,.	266	...	234	...	500
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	364	...	344	...	708
	==		==		==
Average Daily Number,	266.18..		247	...	513.18
	==		==		==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	31 ...	25 ...	56
" Chronic,	12 ...	12 ...	24
" with Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
" " General Paralysis,	2 ...	2 ...	4
Monomania, including Melancholia, } 16, 12-28; and Dypsomania, 0, 5-5, }	25 ...	26 ...	51
Dementia,	37 ...	23 ...	60
" with General Paralysis,	4 ...	1 ...	5
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	69 ...	40 ...	109
Married,	44 ...	36 ...	80
Widowed,	2 ...	13 ...	15
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 20 "	6 ...	2 ...	8
" 25 "	12 ...	6 ...	18
" 30 "	19 ...	16 ...	35
" 35 "	17 ...	15 ...	32
" 40 "	18 ...	8 ...	26
" 45 "	9 ...	6 ...	15
" 50 "	11 ...	11 ...	22
" 55 "	9 ...	8 ...	17
" 60 "	4 ...	5 ...	9
" 65 "	7 ...	8 ...	15
" 70 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 75 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

*Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Bodily Diseases, not specified, . . .	1 ...	3 ...	4
Congenital,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Critical Period,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Destitution,	1 ...	4 ...	5
Disease of Brain,	4 ...	1 ...	5
Dissipation,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Domestic Quarrel,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" Affliction,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Epilepsy,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Fever,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Fright,	1 ...	4 ...	5
Grief,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Hereditary,	17 ...	10 ...	27
Intemperance,	15 ...	12 ...	27
Jealousy,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Lactation,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Loss of Employment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Masturbation,	7 ...	0 ...	7
Misfortune,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Over Study,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Paralysis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Politics,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Previous Insanity,	11 ...	9 ...	20
Puerperal State,	0 ...	6 ...	6
Physical Fatigue,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Quarrel,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Religious Excitement,	6 ...	4 ...	10
Reverses in Business,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Speculation,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Sun-Stroke,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Unascertained,	32 ...	18 ...	50
Visceral Disease,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Want of Employment,	1 ...	1 ...	2
TOTAL,	<u>115</u> ...	<u>89</u> ...	<u>204</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Actor,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	66
Baker,	1	Merchants,	3
Blacksmith,	1	Miller,	1
Brassfounder,	1	Miner,	1
Cartwright,	1	Moulder,	1
Civil Engineer,	1	No Occupation,	4
Clergymen,	2	Officer,	1
Clerks,	15	Paper-Stainer,	1
Clothier,	1	Pawnbrokers,	2
Colliers,	2	Plasterer,	1
Commission-Agent,	1	Porter,	1
Cooper,	1	Postboy,	1
Druggist,	1	Quarryman,	1
Engineer,	1	Sailors,	4
Engraver,	1	Sheep-Farmers,	2
Farmers,	2	Ship-Carpenter,	1
Farm-Servant,	1	Shoemakers,	5
Fishermen,	2	Shopkeeper,	1
Flax-Spinner,	1	Soldiers,	3
Gardener,	1	Spirit-Dealers,	2
Gentlemen,	4	Surgeon,	1
Hatter,	1	Tailors,	2
Hawkers,	3	Teacher,	1
Ironmonger,	1	Tobacco-Spinner,	1
Insurance-Broker,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Joiners,	3	Warper,	1
Labourers,	12	Weavers,	5
Masons,	3	Writer,	1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	66	<i>TOTAL,</i>	115

FEMALES.			
Domestic Servants,	15	<i>Brought forward,</i>	51
Dressmakers,	3	No Occupation,	2
Farm-Servants,	2	Sewers,	5
Hawker,	1	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Housekeepers,	2	Shopkeepers,	2
Ladies,	26	Tradesmen's Wives,	
Milliner,	1	Daughters, &c.	26
Millworker,	1	Weaver,	1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	51	<i>TOTAL,</i>	89

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1859.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	7 ...	9 ...	16
February,	15 ...	8 ...	23
March,	7 ...	10 ...	17
			— 56
April,	9 ...	12 ...	21
May,	9 ...	5 ...	14
June,	8 ...	2 ...	10
			— 45
July,	15 ...	9 ...	24
August,	11 ...	7 ...	18
September,	10 ...	7 ...	17
			— 59
October,	11 ...	9 ...	20
November,	7 ...	7 ...	14
December,	6 ...	4 ...	10
			— 44
			—
TOTAL,			204
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	15 ...	8 ...	23
" Chronic,	7 ...	8 ...	15
Monomania, including Melancholia and } Dypsomania,	11 ...	16 ...	27
Dementia,	8 ...	9 ...	17
	—	—	—
Total,	41 ...	41 ...	82
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

						MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Week, .	.	.	.	.	.	9	...	6	...	15
" 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	.	9	...	5	...	14
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	8	...	11
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	7	...	10
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	4	...	6
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	1	...	4
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Year, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	3	...	6
" 2 Years, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 3 " .	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	3	...	3
Unascertained, .	.	.	.	.	.	4	...	1	...	5
						—		—		—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	41	...	41	...	82
						==		==		==

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

						MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	5	...	3	...	8
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	.	10	...	2	...	12
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	3	...	6
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	.	9	...	4	...	13
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	8	...	11
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	.	5	...	8	...	13
" 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	3	...	5
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	2	...	5
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	3	...	4
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	3	...	3
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
						—		—		—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	41	...	41	...	82
						==		==		==

Table 4.—*Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.*

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	3	5	8
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	10	9	19
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	2	5	7
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	3	4	7
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	2	5	7
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total,	.	.	.	.	41	41	82

Table 5.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.*

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Bodily Disease,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Destitution,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Fright,	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Grief,	.	.	.	.	0	5	5
Hereditary,	.	.	.	.	6	4	10
Intemperance,	.	.	.	.	9	10	19
Jealousy,	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Lactation,	.	.	.	.	0	3	3
Masturbation,	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
Menstrual Disorder,	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Over-Study,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Pecuniary Losses,	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Politics,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	.	.	.	.	4	3	7
Puerperal State,	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Reverses in Business,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Unascertained,	.	.	.	.	6	6	12
Want of Employment,	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	41	41	82

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

			PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	708	Cured, 82	11.58
" " to a Conclusion,	208		39.42
Admitted,	204		40.19

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	2	2	4
" Chronic,	3	6	9
" with General Paralysis,	4	0	4
" with Epilepsy,	2	2	4
Monomania, including Melancholia,	2	4	6
Dementia,	4	12	16
" with General Paralysis,	3	2	5
" with Epilepsy,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	21	28	49

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	0	1	1
" 25 "	1	0	1
" 30 "	1	1	2
" 35 "	5	3	8
" 40 "	2	1	3
" 45 "	4	4	8
" 50 "	4	7	11
" 55 "	0	4	4
" 60 "	1	1	2
" 65 "	0	3	3
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 80 "	1	1	2
TOTAL,	21	28	49

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	4 ...	2 ...	6
" 1 Month,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 2 Months,	3 ...	1 ...	4
" 3 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 4 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 5 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 6 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 1 Year,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 2 Years,	7 ...	4 ...	11
" 3 "	1 ...	3 ...	4
" 4 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 6 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 7 "	1 ...	3 ...	4
" 12 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 13 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 16 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 45 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	21 ...	28 ...	49

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	4 ...	1 ...	5
Disease of Brain,	4 ...	8 ...	12
" Heart,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Dysentery,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Enteritis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Epilepsy,	5 ...	2 ...	7
Exhaustion,	3 ...	7 ...	10
General Paralysis,	1 ...	2 ...	3
Organic Disease of Stomach and other } Abdominal Viscera,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Peritonitis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Phrenitis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	0 ...	5 ...	5
TOTAL,	21 ...	28 ...	49

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

				PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	.	.	708	Died, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.92 \\ 23.55 \\ 24.01 \end{array} \right.$
"	"	to a Conclusion,	208	
Admitted,	.	.	204	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1859.

						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	11
February,	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	14
March,	.	.	.	.	.	5	15	20
								— 45
April,	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	12
May,	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	21
June,	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	16
								— 49
July,	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	26
August,	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	19
September,	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	18
								— 63
October,	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	19
November,	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	9
December,	.	.	.	.	.	14	9	23
								— 51
TOTAL,								208

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS,

Upon the Total Number of Patients Treated to a Conclusion, from the Opening of the Asylum, on 12th Dec. 1814, till 31st Dec. 1859.

				CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	.	7,505	{	3,697	{ 49.26
"	"	"	.	DIED.	
"	"	"	.	7,505	{ 1,233 { 16.42

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5·7
1850,	167	17	10·1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9·2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5·2
1855,	84	12	14·2
1856,	99	13	13·1
1857,	139	7	5·03
1858,	140	11	7·85
1859,	89	6	6·74

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2·6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1·38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3·40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8·3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3·57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4·49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1·03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8·43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26·49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18·75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13·42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19·10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23·11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9·48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18·27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24·72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25·36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18·06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20·84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21·05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20·37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18·75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16·41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14·74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·33
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·48
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·23

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 till 31st December 1859,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859,.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
TOTAL,.....	4,341	3,664	8,005						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 8,005

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 500

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,505

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
41	41	82	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49
1,919	1,778	3,697							724	509	1,233

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,697

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,233

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.26

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.42

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum, in the Years 1857-58-59.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	7,932 ..	9,000 ..	9,793	Stones.
Bacon Ham,	2,821 ..	3,039 ..	4,025	Lbs.
Bread,	39,479 ..	43,833 ..	43,906	Loaves.
Tea,	1,507 ..	1,736 ..	1,809	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,641 ..	2,464 ..	2,464	"
Sugar,	15,706 ..	17,033 ..	17,397	"
Butter,	7,618 ..	9,203 ..	9,516	"
Cheese,	2,753 ..	3,093 ..	3,162	"
Eggs,	3,819 ..	4,417 ..	4,506	Dozens.
Fish,	23,578 ..	20,791 ..	20,034	Lbs.
Fowls,	241 ..	239 ..	307	Pairs.
Rabbits,	— ..	— ..	245	"
Potatoes,	31 $\frac{1}{8}$..	39 $\frac{3}{4}$..	44	Tons.
Oatmeal,	414 $\frac{1}{4}$..	428 ..	441 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	30,887 ..	27,779 ..	25,115	Lbs.
Milk,	8,503 ..	9,912 ..	10,764	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,950 ..	10,920 ..	10,920	"
Beer,	911 ..	1,027 ..	1,068	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	1,338 ..	1,496 ..	1,817	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	98 ..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Doz. Qrts.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	144 ..	177 ..	280	Gallons.
Soap and Soda,	16,990 ..	18,774 ..	19,877	Lbs.
Candles,	90 $\frac{3}{4}$..	41 $\frac{1}{4}$..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,293 ..	1,311 ..	1,311	Waggons.
Gas,	100,800 ..	1,153,400 ..	1,196,000	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1859.

7 Acres of Clover, sold,	. . . . .	£ 18 0 0
70 Bolls of Wheat, sold,	. . . . .	72 10 0
312½ Stones of Beans, Straw, and Wheat Chaff, sold,		8 17 1
12½ Tons of Turnips,	. . . . .	12 4 6
25½ Tons of Turnips, used and using at home, at 20s.		25 10 3
42½ Bolls Oats,	" " 20s.	42 3 4
2½ " Barley,	" " 20s.	2 10 0
5 " Beans,	" " 24s.	6 0 0
5½ " Wheat,	" " 20s.	5 10 0
722 Stones Potatoes, at 7d. and 5d. used at home,		15 16 5
1409 " Hay, at 1s. per Stone,		70 9 0
		<hr/>
		£ 279 10 7
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for Work } done by the Horses, to Houses, Roads, &c. }		46 19 2
		<hr/>
		£ 326 9 9

GARDEN PRODUCE—1859.

VEGETABLES.

1,625 Doz. German Greens.	
10,09 " Turnips.	
359 " Cabbages.	
2,163 " Leeks.	
429 " Savoys.	
591 " Carrots in Summer ; and	
361 Stones do. in Winter.	
31 " Onions in Winter ; and	
640 Doz. do. in Summer.	
257 " Cauliflower & Broc- coli Heads.	
53 " Celery.	
44 " Beetroot.	
182 " Asparagus.	
9 " Red Cabbages.	
121 Galls. Spinage.	
905 " Parsley.	
84 " Brussels Sprouts.	

8 Galls. Kidney Beans.

69 Stones Potatoes.
99 " Rhubarb.
13 " Artichokes.
184 " Parsnips.
336 Pecks Peas.
70 " Beans.

FRUITS.

19 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
438 " Strawberries.
70 " Raspberries.
40 " Red Currants.
10 " Black "
365 Pounds Apples.
Horse-Radish, Mustard, Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

Total, at Bazaar Prices, £309 16 11

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1859.

31½ Cwt. 25 Lbs. Pork to the Store, at various prices,	£ 64	19	8
Cash received for Pigs sold to fleshers and others,	143	10	10
	<hr/>		
	£ 208	10	6
	<hr/>		

TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES,	£ 844	17	2
EXPENDED on FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES,	433	19	4
	<hr/>		
BALANCE in favour,	£ 410	17	10
	<hr/>		

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1859.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	<i>Stones.</i>	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$.	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$.	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$.	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sown on the Farm,	..	8	3	3	..	..	3	3	2
Supply for Farm Horses,	655	36	5	6	1	1	2	2	1
" Carriage "	654	35	..	14	..	1	1	2	..
Sold,	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	70	..
In Stack & Lofts, on hand,	800	29	1	10	1	..	..	5	..
	2,109	109	3	47	2	3	..	82	3

CROPS OF 1858 ON HAND 1st JAN. 1859, AND CROP OF 1859.

Turnips, 20 Tons—7 Tons sold, 13 Tons used at home.

700 Stones of Hay, and 1,409 Stones of 1859—Total 2,109

17½ Bolls Oats, and Thrashed of 1858, 32 Bolls; and of 1859 Crop, 42½ Bolls; bought 18 Bolls—Total 109½ Bolls.

Beans Thrashed of 1858 Crop, 42½; and of 1859 Crop, 5 Bolls—Total 47½ Bolls.

3¾ Bolls of Wheat; Thrashed of 1859 Crop, 75½ Bolls; and bought 3½—Total 82¾ bolls.

Oats supposed to be in Stack, &c. 74 Bolls, turned out only 66½ Bolls.

Beans supposed to be in Stack, &c. 36 Bolls, turned out 42½ Bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

8½	Imperial Acres	Beans, Barley, Potatoes, and	} Total 34 Acres.
		Turnips,	
7	Imperial Acres	Hay or Pasture,	
8½	"	Wheat,	
10	"	Oats,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1859.

FARM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 387	16	2
GARDEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	2	0
PIGGERIES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	17	0
POLICIES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	8	0

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, £ 760 3 2

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

WORK DONE BY LADIES FOR SELVES, FRIENDS,
AND HOUSE, SINCE JANUARY 1859.

PLAIN WORK.

50 Pairs Sheets made for House.	12 Flannel Semets made for ladies.
16 Dozen Bolster and Pillow Slips made for House.	2 Dresses made by a lady for self.
24 Dozen Towels hemmed.	12 Polka Bodies made for ladies.
24 Blinds made.	2 Flannel Gowns do.
36 Toilets hemmed and fringed.	2 Skirts and Polkas do.
39 Pairs Stockings knitted for ladies and friends.	12 Night Dresses do.
12 Pairs Gentlemen's Socks do.	22 Night-Caps do.
2 Shirts made do.	4 Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.
6 Babies' Shifts do.	8 Habit-Shirts made.
2 Woollen Petticoats knitted do.	16 Pairs Woollen and Muslin Sleeves made.
1 Invalid's Blanket do.	2 Babies' Frocks made.
12 Chemises made for ladies.	
24 Woollen and other Petticoats made for ladies.	

FANCY WORK.

6 Petticoat Trimmings worked.	4 Doyleys, crochetwork.
12 Collars do.	1 Doyley and 1 Bag worked.
6 Pairs Sleeves do.	30 Yards of Trimming, knitted and crochetwork.
2 Collars & Pairs Cuffs, crochetwork.	2 Caps and 2 Crowns knitted.
4 Mats, crochetwork.	2 Neck Mufflers do.
2 Bags knitted.	Repairs going on regularly.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1859.

Dresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	211
Petticoats do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	390
Flannel Semets do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	279
Cotton Shifts do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	359
Bed-Gowns do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Caps do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83
Pair Drawers do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Aprons do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	441
Quilted Mats do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Pillow and Bolster Slips do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	315
Sheets hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	276
Towels do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239
Handkerchiefs do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	907
Pairs Blankets do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156
Table and Tray Cloths do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Bed-Covers do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31

Repairs of Clothing, &c. going on at all times.

 WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
IN 1859.

Straw Mattresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	193
Hair " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Hair Bolsters "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Feather Pillows "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	8/6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	9/6 & 10/6	"
SECOND,	15/	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1	1	0	PER WEEK.
FOURTH,	1	11	6	"
FIFTH,	2	2	0	"
SIXTH,	3	3	0	"
SEVENTH,	4	4	0	"
EIGHTH,	6	6	0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, but for 24 hours only, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendants, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by Contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR:

BALDERNOCK.

BARONY OF GLASGOW.

BONHILL.

CAMPBELTON.

CARMUNNOCK.

CATHCART.

CUMBERNAULD.

GREENOCK.

HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.

KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.

LANARK.

LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.

LESMAHAGOW.

LOGIE.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.

NEILSTON.

NEW-MONKLAND.

PORT-GLASGOW.

RENFREW.

ROTHESAY.

